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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

**REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
EMERGENCY EXCHANGE CONSERVATION ACT,
SCHEDULE III**

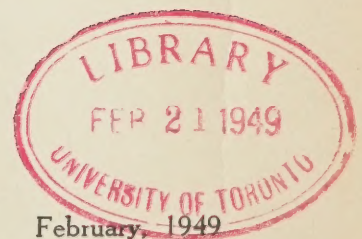
NOVEMBER 17, 1947 TO DECEMBER 31, 1948

Issued by Authority of
The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce



CANADA

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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
EMERGENCY EXCHANGE CONSERVATION ACT
SCHEDULE III

November 17, 1947 to December 31, 1948

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Introduction

This report on the administration of Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act (11-12 George VI, chapter 7) is written to comply with section nine of the Act which requires that "the Minister shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session thereof, a report on the administration of this Act during the preceding fiscal year." In substance this Act gave statutory form to the regulations promulgated by P.C. 4678 of November 12, 1947, issued under authority of the Foreign Exchange Control Act, and provided that any act or thing done pursuant to these regulations "shall be deemed to have been done under this [Emergency Exchange Conservation] Act". This report, therefore, covers the operations under P.C. 4678 up to March 31, 1948 as required. In addition the record has been extended to provide the latest figures available at the time of preparing this report, in general December 31, 1948.

The United States dollar shortage in 1947 resulted from increases in Canadian purchases of goods in the United States while Canada's traditional customers in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, disorganized by the war, were still unable to pay in hard currency for Canadian exports. In 1947 Canada bought from the United States about twice as much as she sold there, with an unfavourable balance of merchandise trade amounting to \$918 million.

The Government's emergency import control program was commenced on November 17, 1947 with a series of announcements by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Reconstruction and Supply. In simple terms this program has two basic objectives: to earn more United States dollars and to spend less. In a little more than a year there has been an improved trend in Canada's gold and U.S. dollar reserves and, equally important, government and industry have cooperated toward a better composition and balance of Canada's external trade. It is very encouraging that commodity trade with the United States has been brought to an approximate balance for the present. In the first eleven months of 1948 imports from the United States were reduced by \$187 million in comparison with that period of 1947. More important, Canadian exports to the United States were increased by \$424 million during the same period, according to the most recent official statistics. In December an increase in gold and U.S. dollar reserves was announced along with removal of some of the restrictions.

Specific types of imports are subjected to control by the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act. These are divided into three Schedules, the first two of which deal with consumer goods and are under the Minister of Finance. Schedule III, on the other hand, deals with imports of capital goods and production materials. This Schedule has been administered by the Import Control Branch, at first in the Department of Reconstruction and Supply but later transferred, under the Minister, to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Rigidity of administrative procedure was avoided in favour of careful consideration of individual cases under Schedule III, whenever this was appropriate. Imports falling under Schedule III are, to a large extent, the raw materials necessary for the continuation of Canadian industrial production and employment. It was recognized from the beginning that circumstances would differ from one industry to the next. To achieve the objective of improving the Canadian exchange position, consultations were held, whenever possible, with the industries concerned and cooperative measures were formulated. In some instances industries were even

permitted larger imports of key items in order to increase their exports of manufactured goods. Schedule III also includes types of machinery and equipment available only in the United States which are necessary components of new industrial undertakings in Canada. Rigid import quotas cannot be used to restrict imports of this type. If a particular industrial development is in the national interest, then the imports necessary for the completion of the project must be authorized; if not, it should be turned down. Had inflexible quotas been applied, they might have had the effect in such cases of authorizing some fraction of the actual import requirements which would have led merely to confusion.

Through the administration of Schedule III, scarce materials have been directed to industries whose development will save dollars and to other export industries which will earn dollars. There has been a tremendous expansion of plant and equipment in basic industries which make for augmented and better articulated industrial capacity. The most serious shortage on the materials side is still primary steel, even though this industry was expanded by 60 per cent during the war. Along with the growth of external trade to the point where Canada is now the third largest exporter in the world, has gone an increase in the domestic processing and manufacturing of Canadian raw materials.

Thus Schedule III has not been used to deprive industry of necessary materials. It has in fact been of positive assistance to the expansion and development of industry. This is borne out by the fact that production in 1948 was at the highest level in peacetime history. The investment boom in the construction of plant, equipment, housing and inventories has continued at a high level during the first year of operation of Schedule III, with twenty per cent of the entire national output being devoted to capital expenditures of this sort.

At the same time considerable amounts of U.S. dollars have been saved by Schedule III. In the first eleven months of 1947, these imports from the United States amounted to approximately \$564 million whereas in the same period of 1948 they amounted to \$519 million, a saving of \$45 million (See Table 1). This figure is more impressive when it is remembered that prices of the goods concerned have increased considerably during the past year. With strong demand continuing in Canada, it is safe to say that 1948 expenditures would have been substantially higher than in 1947, had Schedule III not been in operation. To illustrate, the \$519 million of schedule III goods imported in 1948 would have been worth about \$465 million at 1947 prices. In other words, had import prices not increased, the saving on Schedule III items would have been about \$99 million instead of \$45 million (See Table 1A).

In general the policy applied to imports of material or equipment listed in Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act has been defined by stating that the imports required must be essential to the national economy and this broad definition has been described by the following six points. The equipment or materials for which import permits are requested must:

1. provide for production of Canadian goods which are to be exported;
2. be required for the continuation and/or expansion of essential industry;
3. be essential to the maintenance of public service;
4. be required for primary industry operations, such as mining, petroleum production or logging;

5. provide for the manufacture of goods or parts of goods essential to the economic development of Canada;

6. be required for replacement of obsolete and uneconomic machinery and equipment.

SECTION 2

Administration and Objectives of Schedule III Import Control

Administrative organization

The Import Control Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce is responsible for the administration of Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act. It is divided into four distinct sections: The Project Division, the Allotment Division, the Capital Goods Division and the Permit Issuing Division.

The Project Division was established to deal with the expansion of existing facilities in Canada, or the construction of new industrial projects which required imports. Information is obtained from the applicant to show whether the proposed undertaking is in the interests of the national economy as indicated in the six points mentioned above. Approval of a project signifies that individual import permits will be issued for particular items as required, when the applicant's plans reach a point at which specific and individual requirements can be stated. This Division, therefore, provides an assurance to any applicant, after his application has been approved on its merits, that import permits for the specific items required by him will be provided without delay, subject only to a final check that equivalent materials or equipment are not available from Canadian sources at comparable prices and comparable delivery dates.

In the period December 1, 1947 to December 31, 1948, 349 projects have been approved having a total capital cost of \$898 million of which \$157 million, or 17.5%, are goods to be imported (see Table 11).

The Allotment Division provides annual permits to cover importations under a group of specified tariff items. This type of permit was developed to provide for a continuous pattern of importation either of production material or component parts used by Canadian manufacturers, or certain facilities and equipment which in themselves have a recognized rate of usage and/or replacement.

Allotment permits are issued in terms of value rather than quantity, and in order to establish the value of permits equitably, an applicant's imports during the basic year ending October 31st, 1947, were adopted as a datum. In cases where the products of Canadian manufacturers were comparable both as to type and use, the value of permits made available to manufacturers was established by arriving at an average cost of imported material per unit. This cost was calculated by taking the value of all importations by manufacturers of like articles in Canada, and dividing this total by the number of units of these articles produced in Canada during the basic year. The value of each manufacturer's permit was calculated by multiplying the number of units produced by him during this period by the average figure which was subject to a percentage reduction. This percentage varied in accordance with the essentiality of the end product. On such allotment permits, the average industry imported content was fully discussed and agreed to by representatives of the various manufacturers at the time of establishment.

In cases where products were not directly comparable as between manufacturers in Canada, the value of each applicant's allotment permit is based on a percentage of the value of his imports during the basic year. This also applies to importers who are not manufacturers, but who had a regular pattern of Schedule III importations for resale.

Exceptions to the administrative procedures described previously for the issuance of allotment permits have been provided in the case of veterans wishing to import but who were not in the importing business during the whole of the year, ending October 31st, 1947. In such cases veterans' imports during any part of the basic year are expanded to provide a full year's pattern, and the value of their allotment permits is calculated on this expanded basis.

While the allotment permits in themselves constitute a restrictive measure, provisions have been made for additions to the value of such permits in respect of any exports which are in excess of the value of exports made during the year ending October 31st, 1947. Such additions, or "export bonuses", provide for additions to be made to an exporter's allotment permit in an amount equal to fifty per cent of the net gain to Canada in the value of exports over and above those made during the basic year, plus the imported content of such additional exports.

4,220 allotment permits have been issued authorizing importations of \$308 million during 1948 (Table III).

The third division is the Capital Goods Division. Its function is to consider applications for import permits covering goods which do not follow any particular pattern of importation, and for which it is not possible to provide allotment permits on an equitable basis. All such applications are examined as to availability from Canadian sources and their essentiality to the national economy as regards end use or end product, the six points given earlier being the general administrative guides. For instance, the end product itself might be considered unnecessary to the national economy if sold on the domestic market only, but if such an end product is to be exported and the value of the exports are to exceed the cost of imports requested, then the importation might well be considered favourably. Very broadly speaking, applications are not approved if the imports requested are available from Canadian sources at comparable cost and comparable delivery dates.

It is interesting to note that in the period December 1st, 1947 to December 31st, 1948, 40,519 individual permits were approved, and 1,439 applications were rejected. The statistic of rejection only takes account of applications made in proper form and it does not include imports which were stopped after informal enquiry by the importer or in the knowledge that the import would not be permitted if application were made. The total value for duty of approved permits as stated on the applications during the same period amounted to \$134 million (Table IV).

The fourth Division, known as the Permit Issuing Division, is responsible for the issuance of all types of permits after scrutiny and checking as to the correctness of approvals and completeness as to detail.

Objectives of Schedule III Administration

The first objective was to stimulate the manufacture in Canada of more of the goods which are normally imported in considerable volume from the United

States, in fields where Canadian costs are low and competitive and where Canadian manufacture is economic. This was to be particularly applied to the hard goods industries: iron and steel products, non-ferrous metal products and electrical products. Schedule III was not to be used as a measure of protection for industries which would otherwise be unable to exist.

The second objective was to increase exports of products of the manufacturing industries and of the basic industries. The products of the forests and the mines have always been among Canada's greatest exports but it was felt that these exports, particularly to the United States, could be expanded still further, and that they could be brought to higher stages of manufacture in Canada prior to export. Out of Canada's experience of large-scale wartime production it was clear that a good many manufactured commodities could be produced in Canada which would be competitive on world markets.

The third objective was to modernize and improve the pattern of articulation of Canadian industry. Modernization was particularly needed in a few industries which have been established for some time, if Canada was to be fully competitive in export markets. The government wished to make a more intensive use of Canadian natural resources by assisting in the development of such projects as the increased processing of Canadian raw materials and the establishment of hydro-electric schemes required to meet the expanded post-war needs. Iron and steel, basic to the entire industrial structure, needs to be rounded out and expanded.

The fourth objective was to effect the reduction of United States content in all Canadian manufactured commodities, particularly in the branch plant field. It was also desirable that these branch plants export more parts and components to either the parent company abroad or to other export markets.

The last major objective was to assist in the development of services essential to the public welfare. Hospitals and essential educational buildings are a case in point.

SECTION 3

Achievements of the Schedule III Administration:

Allotment Division:

The main function of this Division is to attempt to reduce the value of foreign, particularly United States, content in Canadian manufactured commodities. Available data provide some clear indications of the success of this policy. For example the production of commercial vehicles in the first ten months of 1948 increased by 3.4% over the same period of 1947 whereas the volume of imports of their parts from the United States decreased by 16.5%. Thus, although production increased, United States content decreased. There are also other commodities for which this is true (See Table V). All these commodities, with the exception of railway rolling stock, are manufactured in Canada by branch plants.

It was also desirable that branch plants make arrangements with their parent companies to sell them either parts and components or to obtain an equitable share of foreign markets for the sale of their finished goods. This has also been achieved in numerous cases: for example a sewing machine company is selling electric motors to its American parent; a number of other companies, such as

manufacturers of typewriters, fountain pens and pencils and publishers of a monthly magazine, have obtained shares of their parents' markets outside of Canada.

The Allotment Division dealt also with the reduction in imports of motor vehicles and parts from the United States. This reduction is substantial; at current prices it amounts to \$58 million and with 1948 imports valued at average 1947 prices it would have amounted to \$70 million (See Table VI and VIA).

Lastly the volume of imports from the United States of production material, dealt with by this Division, has been reduced from 1947 to 1948 by \$17 million although the value of these imports were increased slightly by \$7 million (See Table VII & VIIA), owing to increased prices.

Capital Goods Division:

From the first eleven months of 1947 to the same period of 1948 the volume of imports of capital goods from the United States was reduced by about \$82 million but because of rising prices the value of them decreased by \$53 million (See Table VII and VIIA).

Despite an increase in the volume of investment in machinery and equipment in Canada from 1947 to 1948 there was a reduction in the volume of these goods which were made in the United States. Thus, there was an increase in the percentage of the machinery and equipment purchased in Canada which was also made in Canada (See Table VIII). If the same percentage of 29.9% made in the United States machinery and equipment to the total had applied in 1948 as in 1947 our 1948 imports of them might have amounted to \$385 million instead of \$322 million.

Projects Division:

This Division was established to consider the eligibility to obtain imports for each of the projects currently under way in Canada in accordance with the general objectives of the Schedule III administration. Data are provided on the various classifications of approved projects (See Table IX).

Firstly for those projects whose operation will result in a reduction of imports. Into this general group fall a substantial variety of products such as inter-city buses, insulation material, streptomycin and penicillin, foamed latex and cut rubber thread, jute and cotton bags, aluminum power transmission cable, ophthalmic lenses, cellulose acetate filament yarns and staple fibre, glycol, asphalt tile flooring, pharmaceuticals and electric meters. This sort of activity is presently taking place throughout nearly all of the Canadian manufacturing industries.

A significant number of key industries are reducing unit costs through modernization of plant. The two industries most affected by this expansion are primary textiles and primary iron and steel in which over \$18 million is being spent on replacement and modernization alone. Some of the other industries in which this sort of capital expenditure is taking place are leather, bakery products, fruit processing, tobacco products, pulp and paper and electrical apparatus. All these projects will not only improve domestic manufacturing facilities but will also strengthen our foreign competitive position on world markets.

The third largest classification, in terms of number of projects, is for those investments which will make a more intensive use of Canadian natural resources. These include projects which are to increase the degree of domestic manufacture of Canadian raw materials. Such projects are a new smelter to produce brass and copper products, a plant to process base metals in Quebec province and a plant in Alberta to clean unmarketable crude oil which is to be further refined. Another type of project going forward under this particular classification is the development of new mines or the improvement of facilities in established mines. They include such new developments as the re-establishment of an old gold-silver-copper mine which has been out of use for a number of years and the installation of a new haulage system in an operating mine.

The projects which are designed primarily to increase exports are 56 in number and are to have a total capital cost of \$105 million. A good many of these are in the pulp and paper industry which is already our largest dollar earner. Typical of the products to be exported are the following: paper containers, plywoods and veneers, asbestos fibre, slide fasteners, wallpaper, knitting machine needles, aluminum cooking utensils, evaporated and condensed milk and chemical machinery. This list of products, which is far from exhaustive, gives an indication of the extent to which Canadian manufacturers are able to compete not only on world markets but in the United States market as well.

The amount of expansion taking place in the industries offering a public service is in the order of \$436 million for which there are 31 projects. The type of expansion varies considerably in this classification from the construction of a new dock in the Maritimes to the erection of a new wing for an Ontario hospital. In addition some of the projects are for railways, such as the installation of a new block signalling system and of other safety devices. In addition to the above type of project, included in this classification are the hydro-electric power developments which are presently taking place. Although the Ontario Hydro is responsible to a large extent for the size of this total capital expenditure, considerable development is taking place in British Columbia and Quebec to meet the much increased industrial and domestic requirements in those provinces.

24 projects, costing \$45 million, are to manufacture products not made in Canada before 17 November, 1947. This is not to say that these are all the new products which were made or planned to be made in Canada in 1948 since the equipment required for many new products either does not involve capital goods importations or, if they are involved, not in sufficient amounts to warrant a project authorization. Some of these new products which are contributing to the growing industrial diversification of Canada are as follows: certain types of pure chemicals and essential oils, new type automobile and truck tires, tubes and wheels, truck axles, fibre food cups and containers as well as fibre hospital tray covers, aluminum venetian blind slats, transite pipe, caustic soda, tubular locks and latches, pyrex nursing bottles and jet aircraft and engines. The fact that these products and many others are now, or shortly will be manufactured in Canada will cause a considerable reduction in imports, particularly from the United States.

The miscellaneous classification of projects includes a number of interesting special arrangements. One of these is for projects which will be paid for wholly or in part by the foreign principals of a Canadian branch plant. They include such of them as the following: a printing plant to produce business forms and other commercial papers; a new plant to manufacture cotton electrical tape

and the installation of a new wood-pulp digester the product of which will be sold in the United States to repay the cost of the initial installation. Another type of classification is for Canadian branch plants which would manufacture products to be exported to the parent company's market. There are a number of these of which fountain pen and pencil and typewriter manufacturers are two. On the whole there are 28 reasons of essentiality included in this last classification the cost of which projects is to total \$49 million.

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Note: To comply with section nine of the act which requires that the report be given on the basis of the last fiscal year, the data in Tables III, IV and XI have been arranged in quarterly form.

TABLE 1

IMPORTS OF SCHEDULE III COMMODITIES BY
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1947 AND 1948

(\$000,000)

COUNTRY	Total Schedule III(1)
<u>UNITED STATES</u>	
1947 - 11 Months	563.8
1948 - 11 Months	518.6
Difference - 11 Months(2)	- 45.2
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>	
1947 - 11 Months	21.6
1948 - 11 Months	43.6
Difference - 11 Months(2)	+ 22.0
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	
1947 - 11 Months	1.7
1948 - 11 Months	7.7
Difference - 11 Months(2)	+ 6.0
<u>ALL COUNTRIES</u>	
1947 - 11 Months	587.1
1948 - 11 Months	569.9
Difference - 11 Months(2)	- 17.2

Source: Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of
Statistics.

- (1) These figures cover somewhat more than the items enumerated in Schedule III but they are as close an approximation as can be made with official import statistics.
- (2) Difference is increase (+) or decrease (-) in imports from 1947 to 1948.

TABLE 1A

COMPARISON OF VOLUME OF IMPORTS FROM
THE UNITED STATES OF SCHEDULE III
COMMODITIES, 1947 AND 1948

(\$ 000,000)

	Total Schedule III(1)
<u>UNITED STATES</u>	
1947 - 11 Months	563.8
1948 - 11 Months(2)	464.6
Decrease	- 99.2

Source: Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of
Statistics.

- (1) These figures cover somewhat more than
the items enumerated in Schedule III but they
are as close an approximation as can be made
with official import statistics.
- (2) Value of 1948 imports at average 1947
prices.

TABLE II
NUMBER AND VALUE OF APPROVED PROJECTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY,
DECEMBER 1, 1947 - DECEMBER 31, 1948

Industry	No. of Projects	Total Capital Cost (\$ 000,000)	Value of Canadian Capital Goods (\$ 000,000)	Value of Imported Capital Goods (\$ 000,000)	Value of U. S. Capital Goods(1) (\$ 000,000)
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FORESTRY</u>	1	4.2	2.7	1.5	1.5
<u>FISHING AND TRAPPING</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>MINING (incl. Milling)</u>					
<u>QUARRYING, OIL WELLS</u>	11	36.1	30.3	5.8	5.8
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>					
Foods and Beverages	51	41.2	30.1	11.1	10.5
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	2	2.6	1.9	.7	-
Rubber Products	9	3.5	2.7	.8	.8
Leather Products	4	.8	.5	.3	.3
Textile Products (except Clothing)	44	52.7	24.7	28.0	24.2
Clothing (Textile and Fur)	16	4.6	.4	4.2	3.9
Wood Products	7	1.7	1.1	.6	.6
Paper Products	36	106.5	93.6	12.9	12.6
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8	7.0	4.1	2.9	2.9
Iron and Steel Products	25	18.3	9.7	8.6	8.3
Transportation Equipment	18	12.4	8.9	3.5	2.6
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	16	12.1	9.3	2.8	2.8
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	11	18.9	14.4	4.5	4.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	11	17.2	14.6	2.6	2.0
Products of Petroleum and Coal	17	50.9	40.1	10.8	10.8
Chemical Products	17	33.4	27.2	6.2	6.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	10	6.9	5.0	1.9	1.5
Total Manufacturing	302	390.7	288.3	102.4	94.5
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION</u>	11	29.6	20.7	8.9	8.9
<u>PUBLIC UTILITY OPERATION (2)</u>	9	409.0	372.7	36.3	36.2
<u>TRADE</u>	2	.8	.4	.4	.4
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	3	5.0	4.6	.4	.4
<u>SERVICE</u>	10	23.0	21.5	1.5	1.1
GRAND TOTAL (3)	349	898.4	741.2	157.2	148.8

Source: Special compilation by Economic Research and Development Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

- (1) Estimated.
- (2) Of these projects, by far the largest is the five-year Ontario Hydro development program.
- (3) Since these are the expenditures authorized from December 1, 1947 to December 31, 1948 they do not necessarily represent the expenditures actually carried out in that period.

TABLE 111

VALUE OF QUARTERLY SCHEDULE III IMPORTS AUTHORIZED BY
APPROVED ALLOTMENT PERMITS, CLASSIFIED BY IMPORTERS' INDUSTRIES.
1948, WITH NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED.
(\$000)

Industry	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	
					Number	Value
AGRICULTURE	1	2	2	5	3	10
MINING(including Milling)						
QUARRYING						
OIL WELLS	8	10	8	6	6	32
MANUFACTURING						
Foods and Beverages	38	42	96	467	18	643
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	-	1	13	13	2	27
Rubber Products	28	25	107	72	18	232
Leather Products	38	66	100	116	58	320
Textile Products (Except Clothing)	17	17	413	342	17	789
Clothing(Textile and Fur)	37	37	44	47	17	165
Wood Products	57	61	172	152	64	442
Paper Products	63	52	566	354	43	1,035
Printing, Publishing and Allied Ind.	19	20	26	21	16	86
Iron and Steel Pro- ducts	13,894	10,441	18,895	14,152	800	57,382
Transportation Equipment	39,320	39,348	36,811	25,644	616	141,123
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	877	565	1,364	1,124	160	3,930
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	23,064	13,361	15,298	3,624	241	55,347
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	90	79	377	488	57	1,034
Products of Petro- leum and Coal	15	16	88	206	9	325
Chemical Products	687	735	1,358	1,776	69	4,556
Miscellaneous Manu- facturing Industries	808	708	1,173	1,103	186	3,792
Total Manufacturing	79,052	65,574	76,901	49,701	2,391	271,228

TABLE 111

VALUE OF QUARTERLY SCHEDULE III IMPORTS AUTHORIZED BY
APPROVED ALLOTMENT PERMITS, CLASSIFIED BY IMPORTERS' INDUSTRIES,
1948, WITH NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED. Concluded.

(\$000)

Industry	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	
					Number	Value
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	112	124	235	723	57	1,194
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u> <u>STORAGE AND</u> <u>COMMUNICATION</u>	1,249	241	403	738	100	2,631
<u>PUBLIC UTILITY</u> <u>OPERATIONS</u>	21	3	55	727	6	806
<u>TRADE</u>						
Wholesale Trade	6,102	5,907	8,239	6,765	1,291	27,013
Retail Trade	683	1,131	1,241	931	270	3,986
Total Trade	6,785	7,038	9,480	7,696	1,561	30,999
<u>SERVICE</u>	48	47	184	93	18	372
<u>UNSPECIFIED</u>	60	60	77	236	78	433
GRAND TOTAL	87,336	73,099	87,345	59,925	4,220	307,705

Source: Special compilation by Economic Research and Development Branch,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

TABLE IV

NUMBER AND VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL CAPITAL GOODS
IMPORT PERMITS APPROVED, CLASSIFIED BY END USERS' INDUSTRIES
DECEMBER 1, 1947 - DECEMBER 31, 1948

(\$ 000)

Industry	Dec. 1947	1st Quarter 1948	2nd Quarter 1948	3rd Quarter 1948	4th Quarter 1948	Number of Permits	Total
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	-	8.8	13.3	173.2	106.8	308	302.1
<u>FORESTRY</u>	16.2	33.2	29.4	927.0	645.5	389	1,651.3
<u>FISHING AND TRAPPING</u>	-	6.1	.2	15.0	58.0	64	79.3
<u>MINING (incl. Milling)</u>							
<u>QUARRYING, OIL WELLS</u>	247.4	92.5	943.5	1,064.9	955.3	637	3,303.6
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>							
Foods and Beverages	2.4	115.3	300.6	5,328.5	3,136.3	2,335	8,883.1
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	-	3.5	196.4	48.5	541.5	60	789.9
Rubber Products	-	4.6	26.6	304.1	229.6	441	564.1
Leather Products	.9	.6	191.5	179.3	176.3	492	548.6
Textile Products (Except Clothing)	-	8.5	2,878.5	3,582.2	4,481.1	1,512	10,950.3
Clothing (Textile and Fur)	3.5	.9	1,402.1	2,122.1	1,473.2	1,922	5,001.8
Wood and Wood Products	44.0	139.9	204.5	1,306.2	1,138.8	1,254	2,833.4
Paper and Paper Products	12.3	300.2	2,570.1	2,307.9	2,018.1	1,597	7,208.6
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	-	4.0	3,641.1	2,279.3	1,870.8	1,449	7,795.2
Iron and Steel Products	79.5	184.9	949.8	4,277.0	3,036.5	3,792	8,527.7
Transportation Equipment	2.5	238.0	1,418.0	2,294.4	3,011.4	2,020	6,964.3
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	-	25.6	96.4	1,158.5	717.5	872	1,998.0
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	3.8	47.7	117.0	1,061.4	949.5	1,100	2,179.4
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	130.5	93.5	77.1	970.2	1,731.1	870	3,002.4
Products of Petroleum and Coal	100.3	4.8	98.2	721.1	774.6	812	1,699.0
Chemical Products	-	45.3	204.9	1,426.3	996.3	1,366	2,672.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	-	7.0	447.9	402.4	593.3	1,091	1,450.6
Total Manufacturing	379.8	1,224.5	14,820.7	29,769.4	26,875.8	22,985	73,070.2
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	143.5	590.2	475.4	3,589.0	2,407.0	1,672	7,205.1
<u>TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION</u>	268.1	1,286.9	1,618.6	2,482.1	3,383.9	1,671	9,039.6
<u>PUBLIC UTILITY OPERATION</u>	142.0	548.7	2,383.0	1,033.3	921.4	482	5,028.4
<u>TRADE</u>	8.3	2,234.4	4,800.6	9,502.0	8,635.4	6,763	25,180.7
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	-	89.5	161.8	191.3	148.8	299	591.4
<u>SERVICE</u>	205.3	443.7	884.3	3,067.8	3,135.8	4,028	7,736.9
<u>UNSPECIFIED</u>	-	5.0	15.9	101.5	383.2	1,221	505.6
(1) GRAND TOTAL	1,410.8	6,563.4	26,146.7	51,916.7	47,657.0	40,519	(2) 133,694.6

Source: Special compilation by Economic Research and Development Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

(1) Due to rounding of figures some of the constituents of this table may not agree.

(2) These are imports authorized by quarters, they are not the imports actually entered in these periods.

TABLE V

CANADIAN PRODUCTION AND PARTS IMPORTATIONS,
SELECTED COMMODITIES, 1947 AND 1948

Commodity	Production			Imports of Parts from United States		
	11 Months 1947	11 Months 1948	Change	11 Months 1947	11 Months 1948(1)	Change
	units	units	per cent	\$000	\$000	per cent
Passenger Auto- mobiles	151,098	148,287	- 1.9	92,828	86,082	- 7.3
Commercial Vehicles	85,641	88,595	+ 3.4	10,635	8,885	- 16.5
Radio Receiving Sets(2)	632,203	427,140	- 32.4	7,103	3,993	- 43.8
Railway Cars	6,040	9,513	+ 57.5	1,195	1,377	+ 15.2

Source: Production - Courtesy of Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Imports - Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(1) Value of 1948 imports at average 1947 prices.

(2) Sales and imports of parts for ten months of 1947 and 1948.

TABLE VI

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,

1947 AND 1948

(\$000,000)

Country	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Total Motor Vehicles	Motor Vehicles Parts	Total Vehicles and Parts
<u>UNITED STATES</u>					
1947 - 11 Months	45.9	29.7	75.6	103.5	179.1
1948 - 11 Months	3.9	10.9	14.8	106.1	120.9
Difference - 11 Months (1)	- 42.0	- 18.8	- 60.8	+ 2.6	- 58.2
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>					
1947 - 11 Months	1.8	.9	2.7	.2	2.9
1948 - 11 Months	13.0	2.7	15.7	.8	16.5
Difference - 11 Months (1)	+ 11.2	+ 1.8	+ 13.0	+ .6	+ 13.6
<u>TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES</u>					
1947 - 11 Months	47.7	30.6	78.3	103.7	182.0
1948 - 11 Months	16.9	13.8	30.7	106.9	137.6
Difference - 11 Months (1)	- 30.8	- 16.8	- 47.6	+ 3.2	- 44.4

Source: Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(1) Difference is increase (+) or Decrease (-) in imports from 1947 to 1948.

TABLE VIA

COMPARISON OF VOLUME OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS, 1947 AND 1948

(\$000,000)

	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Total Motor Vehicles	Motor Vehicle Parts	Total Motor Vehicles And Parts
<u>UNITED STATES</u>					
1947 - 11 Months	45.9	29.7	75.6	103.5	179.1
1948 - 11 Months	3.6	10.0	13.6	95.0	108.6
(1)					
Decrease	- 42.3	- 19.7	- 62.0	- 8.5	- 70.5

Source: Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(1) Value of 1948 imports at average 1947 prices.

TABLE VII

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SCHEDULE III COMMODITIES
BY TYPE, 1947 AND 1948

(\$000,000)

Country	Capital Goods (1)	Production Material	Total Schedule III(2)
<u>UNITED STATES</u>			
1947 - 11 Months	335.9	227.9	563.8
1948 - 11 Months	283.3	235.3	518.6
Difference - 11 Months(3)	- 52.6	+ 7.4	- 45.2
<u>ALL COUNTRIES</u>			
1947 - 11 Months	350.0	237.1	587.1
1948 - 11 Months	320.9	249.0	569.9
Difference - 11 Months(3)	- 29.1	+ 11.9	- 17.2

Source: Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(1) Includes completed motor vehicles.

(2) These figures cover somewhat more than the items enumerated in Schedule III but they are as close an approximation as can be made with official import statistics.

(3) Difference is increase (+) or decrease (-) in imports from 1947 to 1948.

TABLE VIIA

COMPARISON OF VOLUME OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES
OF SCHEDULE III COMMODITIES BY TYPES,
1947 AND 1948
 (\$'000,000)

	Capital Goods(1)	Production Material	Total Schedule III(2)
<u>UNITED STATES</u>			
1947 - 11 Months	335.9	227.9	563.8
1948 - 11 Months(3)	253.9	210.7	464.6
Decrease	- 82.0	- 17.2	- 99.2

Source: Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(1) Includes completed motor vehicles.

(2) These figures cover somewhat more than the items enumerated in Schedule III but they are as close an approximation as can be made with official import statistics.

(3) Value of 1948 imports at average 1947 prices.

TABLE VIII

CANADIAN INSTALLATIONS OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
BY COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURE,

1947 AND 1948

Year	Canadian Manufacture (1)		United States Manufacture		Other Manufacture		Total Canadian Investment	
	Millions of dollars	Percent	Millions of dollars	Percent	Millions of dollars	Percent	Millions of dollars	Percent
1947								
Current	731	68.6	319	29.9	16	1.5	1,066	100.0
1948								
Current	941	73.0	322	25.0	26	2.0	1,289	100.0
Constant (2)	790	71.5	291	26.3	24	2.2	1,105	100.0
Difference (3)								
Current	+ 210		+ 3		+ 10		+ 223	
Constant	+ 59		- 28		+ 8		+ 39	

Source: Special compilation by the Economic Research and Development Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

(1) Includes transportation cost, mark-up, duties and taxes on all machinery and equipment installed.

(2) At average 1947 prices.

(3) Difference is increase (+) or decrease (-) from 1947 to 1948.

TABLE IX

NUMBER AND VALUE OF APPROVED PROJECTS CLASSIFIED
BY ECONOMIC EFFECT, DECEMBER 1, 1947 - DECEMBER 31, 1948.

Rank	Chief Reason of Essentiality	Number	Total Capital Cost		Value of Capital Goods Imports Approved	
			\$000,000	Percent	\$000,000	Percent
1	Replacement of Foreign Imports	106	100.4	11.2	31.1	19.8
2	Reduction of Unit Cost and Improvement of Competitive Position	59	39.3	4.4	14.4	9.2
3	More Intensive Use of Canadian Natural Resources	57	125.0	13.9	31.2	19.8
4	Expansion of Exports	56	104.9	11.7	18.7	11.9
5	Maintenance of Essential Public Service	31	435.6(1)	48.5	44.6	28.4
6	Production of Commodities New to Canada	24	44.6	4.9	9.3	5.9
7	Other Reasons	28	48.6	5.4	7.9	5.0
GRAND TOTAL		361(2)	898.4(3)	100.0	157.2(3)	100.0

Source: Special compilation By Economic Research and Development Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

- (1) Of these projects by far the largest is the five year Ontario Hydro Development Program.
- (2) This figure is slightly higher than the number of projects (349) because in a few projects two economic reasons were given.
- (3) Since these are the expenditures authorized from December 1, 1947 to December 31, 1948 they do not necessarily represent the expenditures actually carried out in that period.

TABLE X
SCHEDULE III TARIFF ITEMS UNDER CONTROL
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1948

Tariff Item	Date of Control	Brief Description
166	25 June 1948	Acetone and amyl acetate
192g	25 June 1948	Roofing felt
ex 192)	25 June 1948	Fibre glass or glass wool
ex 689a)		
208h et al	25 June 1948	Ethylene glycol
ex 208t)	25 June 1948	Tri-sodium phosphate, tetra sodium pyrophosphate
ex 711)		and sodium tri-poly phosphate
216e et al	25 June 1948	Diocetyl phthalate
ex 237 e et al	25 June 1948	Poly styrene moulding powder and compounds
ex 242	25 June 1948	Zinc oxide
272b)		
272c)	25 June 1948	Paraffin wax
305	5 June 1948	Marble, granite, building stone, rough
306	5 June 1948	Marble, granite, building stone, sawn
306a	5 June 1948	Building stone, sawn
306b	5 June 1948	Building stone, sawn
388	25 October 1948	Primary iron and steel, structural
388a	25 October 1948	Primary iron and steel, structural
388b	25 October 1948	Primary iron and steel, structural
388c	25 October 1948	Primary iron and steel, structural
388d	25 October 1948	Primary iron and steel, structural
388e	1 April 1948	Iron or steel side or centre sill sections for railway cars
393	1 March 1948	Rough steel tires for railway vehicles
ex 409L	1 April 1948	Traction ditching machines and production parts
ex 409m	26 June 1948	Non-farm internal combustion engines and production parts
ex 412	1 April 1948	Newspaper printing presses and production parts
ex 412a	1 April 1948	Printing and publishing machinery and production parts
ex 412b	1 April 1948	Flat bed cylinder printing presses and production parts
ex 412c	1 April 1948	Type casting and type setting machines and production parts
ex 412d	1 April 1948	Offset presses, lithographic presses, printing presses and production parts
412e	25 June 1948	Material for the manufacture of printing and publishing machinery
ex 413(i)	15 May 1948	Textile machinery and production parts
ex 413(ii)	25 June 1948	Material for the manufacture of textile machinery
ex 414	15 May 1948	Typewriter production parts
ex 414a	15 May 1948	Dictating, transcribing and cylinder shaving machine production parts
ex 414c	15 May 1948	Bookkeeping, calculating and invoicing machines and production parts, adding machine production parts

TABLE X

SCHEDULE III TARIFF ITEMS UNDER CONTROL
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1948-Continued.

Tariff Item	Date of Control	Brief Description
ex 415	15 May 1948 and 25 June 1948	Vacuum cleaner production parts
ex 415b	15 May 1948	Domestic washing machine production parts
ex 415c	15 May 1948	Domestic clothes wringer production parts
ex 415d	15 May 1948	Non-domestic sewing machines and production parts for all sewing machines
ex 420	15 May 1948	Leather working machinery and production parts
ex 422	1 April 1948	Road rollers and production parts
ex 422a	5 June 1948	Road machinery and production parts
ex 422b	5 June 1948	Trench and ditch excavating machines and production parts
ex 424	15 May 1948	Fire engines, fire extinguishing machines and production parts
ex 425	1 April 1948	Power lawn mowers and production parts
ex 427	25 June 1948 and 26 June 1948	All machinery of iron and steel, n.o.p. and production parts
ex 427a	25 June 1948 and 26 June 1948	All machinery of iron and steel, n.o.p. not made in Canada, and production parts
427e	1 March 1948	Cigar and cigarette machinery
ex 427f	1 April 1948	Veneer and plywood machinery and production parts
ex 427h	2 February 1948	Motion picture projectors using film 1-1/8 inch or over and electrical theatre equipment
ex 428	26 June 1948	Traction engines, n.o.p., and production parts
ex 428c	26 June 1948	Engines and boilers, n.o.p., and production parts
ex 428e	15 May 1948	Diesel and semi-diesel engines, n.o.p., and production parts
ex 428f	15 May 1948 and 26 June 1948	Air cooled internal combustion engines less than 1 1/2 h.p. and production parts
434	1 March 1948	Locomotives for railways and chassis, tops, wheels and bodies
ex 434a	5 June 1948	Motor rail cars, chassis and production parts
434b	1 March 1948	Steel wheels for railway rolling stock
ex 435	5 June 1948	Locomotive and railway motor cars for mining, metallurgical and sawmill operations and production parts; diesel switching locomotives
ex 438	5 June 1948	Railway cars, n.o.p., and production parts
438a	18 November 1947	Automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds
438b	1 March 1948	Motor vehicle parts
438c	1 March 1948	Motor vehicle parts
438d	1 March 1948	Motor vehicle parts
438e	1 March 1948	Motor vehicle parts
ex 438g	1 April 1948 and 25 June 1948	Motorcycle production parts
438h	5 June 1948	Annular ball bearings and parts
438i	5 June 1948	Motor vehicle parts and accessories
438j	26 June 1948	Piston castings

TABLE X

SCHEDULE III TARIFF ITEMS UNDER CONTROL

AS TO DECEMBER 31, 1948 - Concluded.

Tariff Item	Date of Control	Brief Description
ex 439b	18 November 1947 and 1 April 1948	Cars, n.o.p., trucks, road or railway scrapers
ex 440	5 June 1948	Vessels, dredges, scows and yachts, except pleasure boats.
ex 440a	5 June 1948	Vessels, dredges, scows and yachts, except pleasure boats
ex 440L	26 June 1948	Aircraft, n.o.p., and production parts
440m ex (i)	26 June 1948	Unfinished aircraft production parts
440m (ii)	26 June 1948	Aircraft parts for use by manufacturers
440n	26 June 1948	Aircraft engines
ex 440o(ii)	26 June 1948	Aircraft engine production parts
ex 440p	26 June 1948	Aircraft parts for use by manufacturers
ex 442d	26 June 1948	Materials for manufacturing mining machinery
ex 443	5 June 1948	Heating and cooking apparatus production parts
ex 443a	5 June 1948	Commercial bakery ovens and production parts
ex 445	5 June 1948 and 25 June 1948	Electric light fixtures and appliances parts
ex 445d	15 May 1948 and 25 June 1948	Electric wireless or radio apparatus parts
ex 445f	26 June 1948	Dynamos, generators, transformers and production parts
ex 445g	26 June 1948	Electric motors and production parts
ex 445i	5 June 1948	Electric sad iron production parts
ex 445j	5 June 1948	Electric dry shaving machine production parts
ex 445k	5 June 1948, 25 June 1948 and 26 June 1948	Electric apparatus, n.o.p., production parts
ex 445o(i)	15 May 1948	Radio production parts
445o(ii)	25 June 1948	Radio parts for use by manufacturers
445o(iii)	25 June 1948	Radio parts for use by manufacturers
445p	5 June 1948	Radio tube production parts
445q	5 June 1948	Radio tube production parts
ex 446	1 March 1948	Electric steam turbo generator sets and production parts
ex 446a	25 June 1948 and 26 June 1948	Manufactures, articles or wares of iron or steel, n.o.p.
ex 446g	26 June 1948	Electric or gas welding apparatus and production parts
447a	1 April 1948	Sand or chilled cast rolls for paper manufacture
447b	1 April 1948	Forged steel rolls
459	1 April 1948	Road rollers production materials and parts
461	1 March 1948	Safes, including doors, scales, balances and weighing beams
ex 461a	15 May 1948	Automatic scales, weighing beams and production parts
ex 711	25 June 1948	Chlorine liquid and gas, styrene monomer

SCHEDULE III TARIFF ITEMS NOT UNDER
CONTROL AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1948

Tariff Item	Brief Description
378	Bars and rods of iron or steel
438f	Hot rolled strip, not made in Canada
ex 462b	Motion picture cameras, 35mm. and production parts
657a	Motion picture film positives, 1-1/8 in. or over, n.o.p.

Note: n.o.p. means "not otherwise provided for" in the Customs Tariff.

TABLE XI

NUMBER AND VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL CAPITAL GOODS IMPORT
PERMITS APPROVED, CLASSIFIED BY TARIFF ITEM, DECEMBER 1, 1947 - DECEMBER 31, 1948.

(\$ 000)

Tariff Item	Date of Control	December 1947	1st Quarter 1948	2nd Quarter 1948	3rd Quarter 1948	4th Quarter 1948	T o t a l	
							Number of Permits	Value
166	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	1.5	20.3	27	21.8
192	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	.8	6.0	13	6.8
192 g	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208 h	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	.6	5	.6
208 t	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	42.5	7	42.5
ex 216 e	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ex 237	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	1.1	10	1.1
ex 242	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	15.7	17.6	16	33.3
272 b	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	15.0	88.8	23	103.8
272 c	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	3.0	1	3.0
305	June 5, 1948	-	-	2.0	125.7	44.9	64	172.6
306	June 5, 1948	-	-	3.5	24.2	54.2	101	81.9
306 a	June 5, 1948	-	-	8.2	27.2	-	3	35.4
306 b	June 5, 1948	-	-	69.5	.7	-	6	70.2
388	October 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	44.8	20	44.8
388 a	October 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	6.1	6	6.1
388 b	October 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	106.9	56	106.9
388 c	October 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
388 d	October 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	74.3	12	74.3
388 e	April 1, 1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
393	March 1, 1948	-	-	75.4	18.0	13.0	12	106.4
ex 409 L	April 1, 1948	-	-	72.1	36.5	33.7	20	142.3
ex 409 m	June 26, 1948	-	-	28.3	1,681.1	1,043.7	368	2,753.1
ex 412	April 1, 1948	-	-	835.3	636.4	305.7	48	1,777.4
ex 412 a	April 1, 1948	-	-	2,619.5	1,463.4	945.6	981	5,028.5
ex 412 b	April 1, 1948	-	-	354.5	179.6	195.0	76	729.1
ex 412 c	April 1, 1948	-	-	350.5	310.1	287.9	146	948.5
ex 412 d	April 1, 1948	-	-	1,386.3	788.6	1,122.5	479	3,297.4
412 e	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	-	.8	1	.8

TABLE XI (Continued)

NUMBER AND VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL CAPITAL GOODS IMPORT
PERMITS APPROVED, CLASSIFIED BY TARIFF ITEM, DECEMBER 1, 1947 - DECEMBER 31, 1948.

(\$ 000)

Tariff Item	Date of Control	December 1947	1st Quarter 1948	2nd Quarter 1948	3rd Quarter 1948	4th Quarter 1948	T o t a l	
							Number of Permits	Value
ex 413	May 15, 1948	-	4,533.5	4,832.7	5,469.6	1,492	14,835.8	
ex 414	May 15, 1948	-	2.2	1.4	.7	14	4.3	
ex 414 a	May 15, 1948	-	-	.1	-	1	.1	
ex 414 c	May 15, 1948	-	-	1.4	.4	4	1.8	
ex 415	May 15, 1948 & June 25, 1948	-	33.3	8.2	7.9	32	49.4	
ex 415 b	May 15, 1948	-	-	1.0	.3	7	1.3	
ex 415 c	May 15, 1948	-	3.3	.3	-	3	3.6	
ex 415 d	May 15, 1948	-	102.7	291.5	277.8	1,151	672.0	
ex 420	May 15, 1948	-	164.9	82.6	91.7	76	339.2	
ex 422	April 1, 1948	-	92.6	85.5	80.1	52	258.2	
ex 422 a	June 5, 1948	-	33.6	268.9	366.4	139	668.9	
ex 422 b	June 5, 1948	-	-	26.4	31.5	12	57.9	
ex 424	May 15, 1948	-	6.0	34.3	49.0	63	89.3	
ex 425	April 1, 1948	-	13.6	4.2	25.2	64	43.0	
ex 427	June 25, 1948 & June 26, 1948	-	177.6	7,753.0	7,138.6	5,249	15,069.2	
ex 427 a	June 25, 1948 & June 26, 1948	-	604.6	12,724.1	8,529.3	4,924	21,858.0	
427 e	March 1, 1948	-	191.8	4.0	499.6	19	695.4	
ex 427 f	April 1, 1948	-	75.4	96.6	35.2	42	207.2	
ex 427 h	February 2, 1948	23.6	62.1	51.7	62.6	264	200.0	
ex 428	June 26, 1948	-	-	26.2	48.9	6	75.1	
ex 428 c	June 26, 1948	-	7.9	356.4	389.8	324	754.1	
ex 428 e	May 15, 1948	-	167.4	559.9	406.9	160	1,134.2	
ex 428 f	May 15, 1948 & June 26, 1948	-	9.1	8.3	7.6	49	25.0	
434	March 1, 1948	-	69.0	28.3	43.2	10	140.5	
ex 434 a	June 5, 1948	-	-	.8	12.0	5	12.8	

TABLE XI (Continued)

NUMBER AND VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL CAPITAL GOODS IMPORT
PERMITS APPROVED, CLASSIFIED BY TARIFF ITEM, DECEMBER 1, 1947 - DECEMBER 31, 1948.

(\$ 000)

Tariff Item	Date of Control	December 1947	1st Quarter 1948	2nd Quarter 1948	3rd Quarter 1948	4th Quarter 1948	Total	
							Number of Permits	Value
434 b	March 1, 1948	-	16.5	100.6	103.4	16.0	79	236.5
ex 435	June 5, 1948	-	-	157.6	308.3	1,426.0	65	1,891.9
ex 438	June 5, 1948	-	-	103.7	1,011.5	501.7	84	1,616.9
438 a	November 18, 1947	1,161.0	5,971.5	7,672.0	9,234.0	9,177.4	2,238	33,215.9
438 b	March 1, 1948	-	-	13.5	20.2	4.5	100	38.2
438 c	March 1, 1948	-	-	11.2	31.6	14.1	182	56.9
438 d	March 1, 1948	-	-	10.2	17.1	10.0	66	37.3
438 e	March 1, 1948	-	11.7	355.5	479.5	274.8	1,445	1,121.5
ex 438 g	April 1, 1948 & June 25, 1948	-	-	271.1	10.3	.1	131	281.5
438 h	June 5, 1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
438 i	June 5, 1948	-	-	-	9.2	-	9	9.2
438 j	June 26, 1948	-	-	-	2.3	-	2	2.3
ex 439 b	November 18, 1947 & April 1, 1948	147.7	38.7	146.3	145.6	67.3	361	545.6
ex 440	June 5, 1948	-	-	110.5	13.7	67.5	12	191.7
ex 440 a	June 5, 1948	-	-	1.0	156.4	64.6	19	222.0
ex 440 L	June 26, 1948	-	-	-	323.6	259.6	114	583.2
440 m ex (i) + (ii)	June 26, 1948	-	-	-	49.6	-	7	49.6
440 n	June 26, 1948	-	-	-	49.1	52.4	30	101.5
440 o ex (ii)	June 26, 1948	-	-	-	7.8	.5	9	8.3
ex 440 p	June 26, 1948	-	-	-	93.4	76.1	46	169.5
ex 442 d	June 26, 1948	-	-	-	14.7	-	4	14.7
ex 443	June 5, 1948	-	-	-	31.8	62.2	120	96.9
ex 443 a	June 5, 1948	-	-	2.9	265.5	122.9	17	388.4
ex 445	June 5, 1948 & June 25, 1948	-	-	11.7	45.1	70.8	269	127.6
ex 445 d	May 15, 1948 & June 25, 1948	-	-	105.7	198.7	260.4	1,330	564.8

TABLE XI (Concluded)

NUMBER AND VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL CAPITAL GOODS IMPORT
PERMITS APPROVED, CLASSIFIED BY TARIFF ITEM, DECEMBER 1, 1947 - DECEMBER 31, 1948.

(\$ 000)

Tariff Item	Date of Control	December 1947	1st Quarter 1948	2nd Quarter 1948	3rd Quarter 1948	4th Quarter 1948	T o t a l	
							Number of Permits	Value
ex 445 f	June 26, 1948	-	21.1	-	624.3	487.7	460	1,133.1
ex 445 g	June 26, 1948	-	.6	-	440.2	439.8	1,667	880.6
ex 445 i	June 5, 1948	-	-	-	32.4	-	12	32.4
ex 445 j	June 5, 1948	-	.8	-	2.3	-	3	3.1
ex 445 k	June 5, 1948, June 25, 1948 & June 26, 1948	-	5.6	-	1,179.5	1,471.8	2,330	2,656.9
ex 445 o	May 15, 1948 & June 25, 1948	-	.2	-	11.8	7.9	85	19.9
445 p	June 5, 1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
445 q	June 5, 1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ex 446	March 1, 1948	-	88.0	3,624.0	244.4	367.1	68	4,323.5
ex 446 a	June 26, 1948 & June 25, 1948	-	-	82.3	3,279.4	3,180.4	10,414	6,542.1
ex 446 g	June 26, 1948	-	-	20.9	234.6	232.5	270	488.0
447 a	April 1, 1948	-	-	342.0	153.7	166.2	100	661.9
447 b	April 1, 1948	-	-	20.6	21.3	13.8	24	55.7
459	April 1, 1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
461	March 1, 1948	-	121.1	417.7	238.6	342.1	1,311	1,119.5
ex 461 a	May 15, 1948	-	-	32.0	97.1	56.6	86	185.7
ex 689 a	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	8.3	2.5	8	10.8
ex 711	June 25, 1948	-	-	-	6.1	24.4	23	30.5
(1) GRAND TOTAL		1,308.7	6,271.1	25,797.0	51,768.7	47,355.0	40,263	(2) 132,500.5

Source: Special compilation by the Economic Research and Development Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

- (1) The totals of this table are slightly lower than those of Table IV since it consists of all permits approved whereas this table consists of approvals for tariff items actually under control.
- (2) These are imports authorized by quarters, they are not the imports actually entered in these periods.

